



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the United States has been so intimately connected with the decay of the Spanish empire, such a work would be of peculiar value to American students.

It only remains to be said that the present book is handsomely printed, that it contains some annoying instances of careless proof-reading, that it has an inadequate map of Spain, and—worst of all—that it is unprovided with an index.

G. L. RIVES.

Industrial Experiments in the British Colonies of North America.

By ELEANOR LOUISA LORD. [Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Extra Volume XVII.] (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1898. Pp. viii, 154.)

THIS volume contains a somewhat detailed study of one phase of the British commercial system in the eighteenth century, viz., the policy which that government followed for the purpose of procuring from the colonies a supply of naval stores. Attention is mainly directed to the New England colonies, as they were the chief source of supply of that kind. Occasional reference, however, is made to the production of stores in the Carolinas and Pennsylvania, while an account is given of the experiment with the Palatines in New York. The concluding chapter deals summarily with a cognate subject, the rise of manufactures in the plantations. In appendices two price-lists of naval stores, principally tar, pitch, hemp and masts, are given.

In the first part of her dissertation Miss Lord traces the growth of interest among British merchants and officials in the plantations considered as a source of naval supplies. Should she ever make her treatment of this subject more exhaustive, she will find that the writings of Capt. John Smith, those of Strachey, and the manifestoes and relations which proceeded from the London Company contain not a few passages which show that they were alive to the prospective wealth of the colonies in naval stores. Perhaps the earliest references to the resources of New England in this direction are in Smith's *Description of New England* and his *New England's Trials*. Puritanism obscured this feature of colonization in New England and tobacco had a similar effect in Virginia. But as we approach the close of the seventeenth century it comes again into prominence and holds a leading place during the century which follows. Miss Lord's account of the persistent efforts of Sir Matthew Dudley and his associates to procure from the crown a charter incorporating them as a company for the production of naval stores is interesting and important. In that chapter she has fully and satisfactorily explained an episode respecting which a brief reference in a note of Palfrey contained about all the information that was previously accessible. Of the experiments with contract emigrant labor, that with the Palatines in New York had already been pretty fully investigated, and the most important documents respecting it have long been accessible ;

but Miss Lord has been able to give a fuller account than any earlier writer of a similar effort to produce naval stores made about 1730 by David Dunbar and others in southern Maine east of the Kennebec River.

In the history of the system, however, the questions of chartered companies and of emigrant labor are of much less importance than the policy of encouragement by bounties and the efforts to preserve the woods, or trees within the woods, which were of size proper to be reserved for the royal navy. The second part of the volume is devoted to this subject. The origin and results of the act of Parliament of 1705, by which the bounty system was inaugurated, are explained. Under this act John Bridger was appointed surveyor-general of the woods. One of the most valuable features of this book is the account which the writer has been able to give of this office, of those who held it and their work, and of the commission of 1697 out of which it grew. Upon this subject only very fragmentary information has hitherto been available, though it constitutes one of the most interesting and suggestive chapters in the history of British colonial administration. In Miss Lord's narrative one can see the elements of difficulty which were of necessity involved in the problem of maintaining imperial control over the plantations—the indifference or opposition of the colonists; the faults of the administrative officers; the frequent failure of the home government to adequately support their efforts; the obstacles arising from distance, lack of means of communication, and the economic weakness and social disorder which are a necessary accompaniment of frontier life. Miss Lord has taken the system as it was and, so far as her subject demanded, has sought to show how it worked. This is the only scientific course, the only method which will lead to positive results. Her conclusions are that the application of the bounty system to tar and the allied products was fairly successful; that its application to hemp was a failure; that its application to masts and timber, combined as it was with the reservation of mast trees, led to a long and irritating struggle with the colonists which largely defeated the object of the act and contributed to their alienation from the mother country.

For the material of this monograph the author has gone to the original documents in the British Public Record Office. Her references are almost exclusively to these, and she has apparently examined everything bearing on the subject which is to be found in the New England Papers. This is the only proper course to follow, and through it alone will it ever be possible to learn what the nature of the old British colonial system was and how it worked. Other American students should follow her example, selecting special topics, the treatment of which they can make approximately exhaustive.

Among the papers relating to the administrations of Bellomont and Hunter in the *New York Colonial Documents* there is much correspondence relating to Bridger's career in the colonies and to the Palatines. Miss Lord would have conferred a favor on American students who may never be able to visit the Record Office, if she had introduced somewhat detailed references to these. If by references to *Calendar of State Papers*,

Vol. 119 (pp. 2, 3 and 4) a manuscript copy of the *Calendar* is meant, it would have been better to have referred to the printed volume relating to America and the West Indies, 1675-1676, with Addenda, in which these entries appear. According to the printed *Calendar* the letter of Emanuel Downing, to which reference is made on p. 2, was written December 12, 1633, and the arrival of the first ship with masts from New England was reported by him, not two years thereafter, but on the 23d of the following August. It would seem that either the expression "two hundred miles," on p. 11, is a misprint, or that an exclamation point should have been placed after it. It does not seem to me that, as stated, the opinion of the solicitor-general, referred to on p. 111, lacks clearness, for he properly distinguishes between the right of towns to trees which stood on land granted to them prior to 1691 and their right to them when on land bestowed after the charter of that year with its restrictive clause had been issued.

HERBERT L. OSGOOD.

John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution, with other Essays and Addresses, Historical and Literary. By MELLE CHAMBERLAIN, LL.D. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1898. Pp. vi, 476.)

PROFESSOR SEELEY, in 1871, by his *Roman Imperialism and other Lectures and Essays*, set a new fashion for men who have been in the habit of writing an occasional article or giving an occasional address. It has been not one of the least of his services to the literary world. It has led many a man, who would otherwise have left nothing with any character of permanence behind him, to group together in a single volume, without much regard to their coherence, ten or twelve detached contributions of real value to the cause of letters, which he may have made in a course of years, and which would otherwise be hopelessly buried in the transactions of learned societies, or the unsorted heaps of unbound magazines that crowd our library cupboards. Judge Chamberlain has done this, and if his paper written for the *Dartmouth College Monthly*, on "Landscape in Life and in Poetry," has no particular relation to "John Adams," it comes quite as close to him as in Seeley's volume the essay on "English in Schools" did to "Roman Imperialism."

Perhaps the most noteworthy part of the book under review lies in the positions which it advances as to the real key to American institutions. Judge Chamberlain does not look in dark chambers or medieval castles for it. American history is dealt with from the American standpoint. It is treated as a thing complete in itself, and having its real beginnings no farther back than the foundation of the first colonies. The author quotes Goldwin Smith's saying that the American Revolution was a misfortune to Americans because it cut them off from their history, but he does not accept it. Their history (p. 147) is to him their own history; and that of England before, let us say, the Elizabethan age throws little